

Principles, Core Functions, and Performance Measures for Integrated Child Health Information Systems: Collaborative Development

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Outline of presentation

- **Background on integrated child health information systems (ICHIS)**
- **Collaborative development of principles and core functions**
- **Collaborative development of performance measures**
- **Review performance measures**



Why do we need integrated CHIS?

- **Many children do not receive all preventive or therapeutic services in a timely manner**
- **Several studies have found low immunization coverage rates to be correlated with insufficient screening for lead and anemia**
- **Multiple PH programs focus on the same target population w/o coordination of services & outreach**
- **There is a need for population-based information that can better identify at-risk children and target programs and services to their needs**



Goal of integrated CHIS

To provide all appropriate information to patients/families, providers, and programs

- **Complete, accurate & timely information ⇒ improved service delivery and health outcomes for children**
- **Integration - providing a range of information to the end user in a simple, comprehensive format so he/she can readily take all indicated actions**
- **Integration relates to the end user, not to the background machinery**



Our approach

As a non-profit, non-governmental organization we...

- Act as a neutral convener**
- Provide a field-oriented perspective**
- Use a collaborative, participatory approach**
- Stimulate new ideas and innovative solutions—challenge the status quo**
- Advocate/educate partners**



Targeted programs/systems for integration

- Immunizations (immunization registries)
- Newborn dried blood spot (NDBS) screening
- Early hearing detection and intervention (EHDI)
- Vital registration



Why these?

4 areas chosen share characteristics:

- Recommended for all infants/children**
- Carried out/begin in newborn period**
- Time-sensitive**
- Primarily delivered in private sector but have strong public sector component**
- Mandated in most/all states**



Core Workgroup Meeting

May 8-9, 2003

- **Goal – Develop a draftset of core functions...for ICHIS**
- **Objective – To gain agreement on the draft core functions**



Core Workgroup Meeting Participants - 1

- **Delton Atkinson, NCHS**
- **Tonya Diehn, IA**
- **John Eichwald, UT**
- **Jennifer Heberer, ME**
- **Therese Hoyle, MI**
- **Pam King, OK**
- **Robert Cossack, MA**
- **Donna Williams, NNSGRC**
- **Amy Zimmerman, RI**



Core Workgroup Meeting Participants - 2

GSB/MCHB/HRSA

- **Deborah Linzer**
- **Michele Lloyd-Puryear**
- **Marie Mann**

AKC/PHII

- **Sherry Bolden**
- **Nicole Fehrenbach**
- **Alan Hinman**
- **Janet Kelly**
- **David Ross**
- **Kristin Saarlans**



Core Workgroup Meeting - 1

- **Framework for Integrating Child Health Information Systems**
 - **Set of activities/functions to achieve desired outcome – improving health of all children**
 - **Focus on integration of selected program information systems**
 - **Builds on approved practices and standards**
 - **Provides minimum set of core functions**
 - **Is not a technical model**



Core Workgroup Meeting - 2

- Reviewed existing programmatic standards/guidelines/recommendations
- Reviewed existing functional standards (immunization registries)
- Compared 12 registry core functions to immunization standards to see if they will meet the standards (yes)



Core Workgroup Meeting - 3

- **Reviewed standards/guidelines/recommendations for other programs and discussed how registry core functions would have to be modified/expanded to meet them**
- **Developed (with subsequent comments) 19 principles, 22 core functions and 8 desirable functions**



Points to keep in mind

- Principles/functions refer to integrated systems – individual program systems may have additional functionality
- Do not speak to
 - System architecture
 - Data elements
 - Software
- Address what the functions are, not how they are to be achieved



Principles underlying integrated child health information systems

- **Purpose – 1**
- **Security & confidentiality – 5**
- **Technology serving stakeholder needs– 8**
- **Quality assurance & evaluation – 3**
- **Financing – 2**

- **Total – 19**



Core Functions of Integrated Child Health Information Systems

- **Confidentiality & security – 5**
- **Establishing & maintaining client records – 4**
- **Service functionality – 6**
- **Technical functionality – 4**
- **Reports – 3**

- **Total – 22**



Desirable functions of integrated child health information systems

- **Establishing & maintaining client records – 3**
- **Service functionality – 2**
- **Technical functionality – 1**
- **Reports – 2**

- **Total – 8**



Subsequent steps

- **Review by external review committee**
- **Further modification**
- **Submission to GSB/MCHB**
- **Presentation to grantees**
- **Publication in JPHMP**

Participants in Performance Measures Workgroup Meeting, March 9-10, 2004

- Ellen Amore, RI
- Paul Biondich, IN
- Richard Harward, UT
- Jennifer Heberer, ME
- Gary Hoffman, WI
- Therese Hoyle, MI
- Pam King, OK
- Robert Kossack, MA
- Garland Land, MO
- Charles Rothwell, NCHS
- Sherry Spence, OR
- Donna Williams, NNSGRC

Participants in Performance Measures Workgroup Meeting. March 9-10, 2004

HRSA

- Michael Kogan
- Jeffrey Koschel
- Deborah Linzer
- Michele Lloyd-Puryear
- Marie Mann
- Jacob Tenenbaum
- Karen Thiel

AKC/PHII

- Nicole Fehrenbach
- Alan Hinman
- John Kiely
- Patricia Richmond
- Kristin Saarlans
- Ellen Wild



Performance Measures Workgroup Meeting, March 9-10, 2004

- **Objective - Develop a draft set of performance measures to measure an integrated child health information system's ability to perform core functions**
- **Process – Review principles and core functions of integrated CHIS and discuss possible indicators of performance**
- **Outcome – System functionality checklist and Performance measures**



Qualities of good performance measures

- **Combination of process and outcome measures**
- **Feasible to measure on an on-going basis**
- **Sensitive to change over time**
- **Change must mean something (e.g., progress, problems)**
- **Valid and reliable**



Things to keep in mind

- The focus is on the integrated information system—not the individual programs
- Measures need to support overall goals and help measure targets
- You can't fatten a cow by weighing it everyday (measurement is not the same as progress)



Subsequent steps

- **Review by outside review group**
- **Site visits with intensive discussions both principles/core functions and performance measures**
- **Revisions of both documents based on the above**
- **Workgroup meeting Jan 27-28, 2005**



Participants in workgroup meeting, Jan 27-28, 2005

- **Ellen Amore, RI**
- **Pat deHart, WA**
- **Richard Harward, UT**
- **Gary Hoffman, WI**
- **Therese Hoyle, MI**
- **Pam King, OK**
- **Robert Kossack, MA**
- **Garland Land, MO**
- **Maureen Mitchell, VA**
- **Charles Rothwell, NCHS**
- **Lori Sanchez, CO**
- **Sherry Spence, OR**
- **Donna Williams, NNSGRC**



Participants in workgroup meeting, Jan 27-28, 2005

HRSA

Mary Kay Kenney
Michael Kogan
Deborah Linzer
Michele Lloyd-Puryear
Marie Mann
Bonnie Strickland
Jack Tenenbaum
Elizabeth Walkup

PHII

Nicole Fehrenbach
Alan Hinman
John Kiely
Kim Koporc
Ellen Wild



1A - Percent of newborns with a record in the integrated child health information system (ICHIS)



PM 1B - Percent of records of live births occurring in the jurisdiction that were established within 0-2, 3-7, 8-14, 15-30, and >30 days of birth



PM 2A - Percent of records that include data on dried blood spot screening, hearing screening, immunization, and vital registration



PM 2B - Percent of records that include data on the four program elements (dried blood spot screening, hearing screening, immunization, and vital registration) within 90 days of birth



PM 3A - Percent of records with immunization information available



PM 3B - Percent of records with immunization information available within 30 days of administration



PM 4A - Percent of records with newborn dried blood spot screening information available



PM 4B - Percent of records with newborn dried blood spot screening information available within two days of report from laboratory

(Note: Once initial newborn dried blood spot screening results are reported.)



PM 5A - Percent of records with newborn hearing screening information available



PM 5B - Percent of records with newborn hearing screening information available within specified time intervals for screening – 0-2, 3-7, 8-14, 15-30, >30 days of birth



PM 6 - Percent of children with hearing results of “refer” who have been evaluated by 6 months of age and are enrolled in/referred to an early intervention or other appropriate program OR found not to have hearing loss



PM 7A - Percent of children with non-normal congenital hypothyroidism screening results who have been evaluated and are under appropriate management by 30 days of birth



PM 7B - Percent of children with non-normal hemoglobin screening results (except traits) who have been evaluated and are under appropriate management by 6 months of age



Next steps

- **Final review by outside group**
- **Pilot testing in 5 sites**
 - **MO, OR, RI, UT, WA**
- **Further modification based on pilot test**
- **Test in other sites (?)**
- **Publication**



Conclusions

- Development of principles and core functions of ICHIS establishes what they must do
- Performance measures can tell whether and how well they are implementing the principles and core functions
- Collaborative approaches enhance the likelihood of good outcomes